

SAN FRANCISCO STORE

Men's Clothing

You would not think it possible, but it is so. We can sell you a black clay worsted suit, lined with the best of material we know of—we use no other—for \$10. These suits are made with round or square corners. Ask for lot 7172.

Then we have some fancy worsted suits also with round or square corners, for \$9.75. These are made as well as our factory knows how to make clothes, and if you can't get fitted in these, no ready-made clothing will fit you. Ask for lot 6695.

Here is a particularly attractive line, the material is elegant and the workmanship superior in every way. They are cheviot suits of winter weight and we ask only \$8.50. Ask for lot 903.

The foregoing is not the only line of cheviots we carry. Ask for lot 719 and see what they are. You will be pleased with them as they are nice enough for anybody to wear. We have marked the price on these \$10.50 just for a surprise.

Young Men's Clothing

We are selling twice as much young men's clothing this year as we did a year ago. This must mean that what we sold last year suited a lot of young men, and they have been telling their friends about it. Yes, and it means that our stock this year is just new and nobby enough to catch them anyway.

Ask to See Some of These

Single-breasted sack suits, brown mixed cheviot, strong or faint plaid as you choose.

Double-breasted sack suit, brown heringbone cheviot.

Single-breasted sack suit, fashionable collar, double-breasted vest. Gray and red mixed, making a broken plaid.

Single-breasted sack suit, with double-breasted vest of gray Scotch plaid cheviot.

Single-breasted sack suit, with double-breasted vest, gray cheviot with overplaid of green.

Single-breasted sack suit, fine check worsted.

Some of these are pretty gay, some are quiet—just like young men.

Boys' Clothing

Somebody's small boy is going to be mightily satisfied with himself when his mamma gets him one of those new cape coats that have just come. We don't make any money to speak of on these, but we have to do something to stop some people from buying cotton. Now, whether he is three or fourteen years of age, he shall have one for \$2.35. Don't believe it? Well come in and see, and ask for lot 3932.

Just another word about the boys. Do you want your little fellow to look real swell? If so, we have a line of boys' blue serge double-breasted suits, ages from 7 to 14, that are positively beautiful. These suits, including an extra pair of pants, we are going to sell this week for \$6.00. We won't tell you how we can afford it for the story would be too long for our space. Ask particularly for lot 17483.

If the above price is too high, ask for lot 17482. These are suits of a gray mixture, including an extra pair of pants, for \$3.75. They are dressy and are sure to delight the proud little wearer. Don't fail to examine them.

Overcoats

Our assortment is a surprise. Port-lauders would come down to price and purchase these.

LOT 7340.—Men's covert cloth overcoats \$9.50. Stylish and astonishingly low price.

LOT 8010.—Men's blue beaver overcoats, \$9.00. If you say you can duplicate these for the money anywhere else, it would be a statement hard to believe.



490 Commercial Street,

Astoria, Oregon.

THE TROOPS OF THE COLONIES

Where England Can Get Soldiers If She Wants Them.

ALL OVER THE WORLD

The Nature and Strength of the Colonial Military Force of Great Britain.

By Lord Berosford:

In view of the loyal offers of troops for South Africa made by Australasia, Canada and other British colonies, and of the probability that all such offers of a practical character will be cordially accepted, as that of Canada has been, it is interesting to know that nature and number of the local troops from which the contingents for active service will be drawn.

In Canada, where the leader of the opposition has given the public assurance that a proposal on the part of the government to equip and dispatch a corps of 1250 men for service in South Africa will meet with unqualified support, the local forces consist of a body known as the Canadian militia. This body, of which the constitution is governed by the Canadian militia act of 1886, is under the immediate command of a major general of the British army. It is properly divided into three sections—namely, the permanent militia, the active militia and the reserve militia. The first section, having a strength of only 365, remains permanently with the colors and forms the nucleus of the whole army.

The second section, or active militia, constitutes for practical purposes the available fighting force of Canada. It is 35,000 strong, but it does not remain permanently with the colors. The men receive drill and instruction in local camps and are called out once a year for training for a period, which on the showing of Major-General Hutton, is too short to satisfy the requirements of military efficiency. The material of this army is, however, held to be excellent. The third section of the Canadian army consists of the entire male population between the ages of 18 and 60, the constitution of the Dominion permitting a general call to arms if required for the defense of the country. The Canadian forces include thirteen batteries of garrison artillery and seven-entire field batteries. There are also

two companies of engineers and thirty-eight squadrons of cavalry.

In Australia the colonial governments have required the militia commandants of six colonies to forestall the results of federation by meeting together to prepare a scheme for the organization of a combined force of service with the imperial army of South Africa. Of the forces from which such a contingent could be drawn, the Queensland military forces on June 30, 1898, which is the latest date at which a return is at present available in this country, was 2,448 men, 181 officers and 655 horses of the defense force, including volunteers, with an additional 1,794 men of the rifle clubs and police force, who are liable to be called out for military service. The Queensland forces, exclusive of the rifle clubs and the police force, are divided, like the Canadian, into three sections. There is first the permanent artillery secondly the militia and thirdly the volunteers.

The contribution which Queensland, acting alone, proposed to make to the imperial forces for South Africa would have consisted of 250 mounted infantry, fully equipped, including horses. The splendid quality of these troops was fully recognized on the occasion of their visit to England for the Diamond Jubilee of 1897.

The New South Wales forces, like those of Queensland, are divided into permanent forces fully paid, militia, partly paid, and volunteers. The permanent forces include the headquarters staff, ordnance staff, permanent staff, and besides these, a nucleus of artillery engineers, medical staff corps and army service corps. The total number, including officers and men, is 591. The partially paid forces include lance-corporals, mounted rifles, field and garrison artillery, infantry, engineers, submarine miners, army service corps and medical staff corps, amounting in all to 4,278. With volunteer and rifle clubs, the total military force of New South Wales reached the number of 8,937.

The Victorian forces are divided into the usual three sections. The permanent forces are composed in much the same way as those of New South Wales and reach a total of all ranks of 393. The militia, which includes cavalry, horse artillery, field and garrison artillery, engineers, infantry, ambulance, commissariat and general staff, has a strength of 4,195. The volunteers, consisting of mounted rifles and Victorian Rangers, have a strength of 1,900, giving for the whole defensive force of Victoria a total of 5,388.

The local military force of South Australia is very small. It is divided into fixed defenses and a field force. The fixed defenses, which include two companies of garrison artillery for the forts erected at Galanville and Large Bay to protect the harbor of Adelaide, half a regiment of mounted rifles and two companies of infantry, have a nominal war strength of 720 men, but in time of

peace the mounted rifles and infantry exist only in name, and 165 men provide for the garrisons of the forts. The field force, composed of mounted rifles, artillery and infantry, has a total strength in time of peace of 1,300 men.

Western Australia has a permanent artillery force which was enrolled in 1893, three years after the colony had attained the dignity of responsible government, and a volunteer force. The volunteer force is paid, and the total strength of both forces combined reaches in time of peace 900 men.

In Tasmania there are fixed defenses and a volunteer force. The total strength of the volunteer force is 1,779 officers and men.

In New Zealand, where a resolution to offer a fully equipped force of mounted rifles for services in South Africa was carried almost unanimously through the legislative assembly, a similar division of the forces is observed. A permanent force of artillery and engineers is maintained, numbering 250 men, and there are also local volunteers to the number of 4,117.

The combined forces of Australia, including the volunteers, reach a total of a little more than 25,000 men, and of this number only about one-half are paid or partially paid. If we take the forces as a whole the relative strength of the various arms is as follows: Staff and all arms not enumerated, 918; artillery, 4,193; engineers, 689; cavalry, 1,060; mounted rifles, 2,816; infantry, 15,835. It is from this body that the contingent to be sent by New Zealand and the combined colonies of Australia will be drawn.

The strength of the contingent offered and accepted is not, however, supremely important. Colonial assistance will be specially valued for the assurance which it carries of imperial unity of sentiment.

That the sympathy and support of Canada should be offered by the opposition to a ministry relying largely upon the French-Canadian vote is in itself a speaking commentary upon the situation.—San Francisco Examiner.

A HUMAN HIVE.

Where Most of Our Jewelry Is Made.

Providence, R. I., has the largest silverware factory in the world, the largest screw factory, the largest manufacturing for small tools and the largest file works. Perhaps it is especially unique in producing more jewelry than any other city in the United States, says the Nashville American, and nearly as much as all the rest of the country combined. There is no city which possesses so many separate and distinct shops for the manufacture of a single commodity as Providence does for the manufacture of jewelry. There are at least 250 separate factories devoted to the making of gold, silver, rolled-plated and electroplated and brass jewelry and novelties. In addition, the auxil-

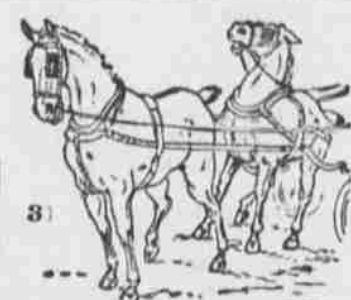
ary industries for furnishing supplies of special labor to the jewelry factories number more than seventy-five. Many of the jewelry shops are small, employing only ten or a dozen hands, while some employ as high as three hundred, and in one case 1,400. By the state census of 1895 the capital invested in this industry in Providence is \$12,000,000; average number of hands employed, 7,000; annual wages paid, \$3,500,000; value of material used, \$5,500,000; value of annual products, \$14,000,000. Had these figures been taken in 1898 they would have at least been 33 per cent more. In almost every case the shops have been started by poor men with small capital, and as a result of success there has arisen a large class of well-to-do people, neither rich nor poor, but prosperous and contented.

ROTHSCHILD AMONG KINGS.

Among the anecdotes related by John Bigelow in the Century, in a series of extracts from his conversations with Von Bunsen, is this about the famous banker, Rothschild:

During the famous congress of Vienna, already referred to, each of the several monarchs present was the guest of some nobleman. On one festive occasion Baron Rothschild was invited per exception. He modestly went to take his place, however, they all rose, one after the other, and saluted him, except the king of Prussia. Some one asked the king why he did not salute the great European banker. "Did I not?" he replied. "Well, I suppose it was because I was the only one who did not owe him anything." This reminds one of a line in one of Pope's satires: I never answered; I was not in debt.

If England is as well pleased with the newly awarded Venezuelan boundary line as her newspapers say, it must be that her extreme claims as shown on the map published in this paper yesterday were made on the well-known principle of asking for much more than you want, to make it sure that you will get enough. Ex-President Harrison, who is counsel for Venezuela, is much displeased at the award, thinks it will hurt the future of arbitration in showing that a court of arbitration is less likely to consider justice than expediency, and is apt to fall in courage through a desire to be pleasant to both sides.



A horse in the lead pulls in vain when the wheel horse lays back in the breeching. A man's body is a good deal like a team of horses, and must work harmoniously. The head may want to work, and strive ever so hard to work, but if the body is balky and sick the head will make no progress.

The man who is out of condition physically may as well give up trying to work mentally. He will not be able to do good work, or satisfactory work, and in the endeavor to do so will only do himself further harm. The reason that men have nervous exhaustion and prostration is that they try to work the brain when the body is balky. The right thing for a man to do when he finds he is out of sorts physically is to give the mind a little rest, and promptly resort to the right remedy for his physical ailments. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all medicines for a balky body. When the head aches, the appetite is poor, the sleep is restless, the nerves are shaky and both body and brain suffer from dullness and lassitude, it is time to resort to this great remedy. It restores the appetite, corrects all disorders of the digestion, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and nourishes the blood. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It is the best of nerve tonics and restoratives. It makes both body and brain alert and active. Medicine dealers have nothing "just as good."

"I suffered five years with an ulcer and the doctor here could not do me any good," writes Mr. John Jenkins of Haywood, Madison Co., Va. "I took twelve bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and I am well. I would have been in my grave if it had not been for your medicine."

For constipation and indigestion, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most natural and perfect cure ever devised. They act gently but surely, and effect a permanent cure.

Friendship improves happiness and abates misery by the doubling of our joy and the dividing of our grief.

Joseph Stockford, Hodgdon, Me., healed a sore running for seventeen years and cured his piles of long standing by using Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It cures all skin diseases. For sale by Charles Rogers.

President King, Farmer's Bank, Brooklyn, Mich., has used Dr. Witt's Little Early Risers in his family for years. Says they are the best. These famous little pills cure constipation, biliousness and all liver and bowel troubles. Sold by Chas. Rogers.

How little do they see what is who frame their hasty judgement upon that which seems.

"It did me more good than anything I ever used. My dyspepsia was of months' standing; after eating it was terrible. Now I am well," writes S. B. Keener, Holsington, Kan., of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat. Sold by Chas. Rogers, druggist.

A dwarf sees farther than the giant when he has the giant's shoulder to mount.

Eat plenty, Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will digest what you eat. It cures all forms of dyspepsia and stomach troubles. E. R. Gamble, Vernon, Tex., says, "It relieved me from the start and cured me. It is now my ever lasting friend." Sold by Chas. Rogers.

There can no great smoke arise but what there must be some fire.

"When our boys were almost dead from whooping cough, our doctor gave One Minute Cough Cure. They recovered rapidly," writes P. B. Belles, Ardyne, Pa. It cures coughs, colds, grippe, and all throat troubles. Sold by Chas. Rogers, druggist.

What is strength without a double share of wisdom.

"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingill, of Beaumont, Texas. There are thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by Chas. Rogers.

It is a good divine that follows his own instructions.

For many years science has studied liquors. Result the whole world uses whiskey. It has proven the best stimulant and does not injure nerves and tissues like coca wines and other drugged compounds. And Harper Whiskey is the ideal whiskey. Sold by Ford & Stokes Co., Astoria, Oregon.

Wit, now and then, struck smartly, shows a spark.

Millions of dollars is the value placed by Mrs. Mary Bird, Harrisburg, Pa., on the life of her child, which she saved from croup by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. It cures all coughs, colds and throat and lung troubles. For sale by Charles Rogers.

"If you scour the world you will never find a remedy equal to One Minute Cough Cure," says Editor Packler, of the Micanopy, Fla., "Hustler." It cured his family of LaGrippe and saves thousands from pneumonia, bronchitis, croup and all throat and lung troubles. Sold by Chas. Rogers.

How blessings brighten as they take their flight.

The "Flow Boy Preacher," Rev. J. Kirkman, Belle River, Ill., says, "After suffering from Bronchial or lung trouble for ten years, I was cured by One Minute Cough Cure. It is all that is claimed and more." It cures coughs, colds, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. Sold by Chas. Rogers, druggist.

A friend should bear his friend's infirmities.

On the 16th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor of M. E. Church, South, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold, which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics,' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public." For sale by Chas. Rogers.

God never made his work for men to mend.

During the winter of 1897 Mr. James Reed, one of the leading citizens and merchants of Clay, Clay Co., W. V., struck his leg against a cake of ice in such a manner as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, also used several kinds of liniment and two and a half gallons of whiskey in bathing until he began using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This brought almost a complete cure in a week's time and he believes that had he not used this remedy his leg would have had to be amputated. Pain Balm is unequalled for sprains, bruises and rheumatism. For sale by Chas. Rogers.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WEST & TRAU.

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. W. ALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.